FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1850. [NO. 1714.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE, April 1, 1850.

THE first Section of this Road being complete, the President and Directors have ordered Tolls to be collected from to-morrow, and have established the following Rates of Toll, viz:

Wagons with 5 and 6 Horses,		3	cents per mile.
"	4 Horses,	2½	" "
"	3 "	2½	" "
"	2 "	2	" "
"	1 "	1	" "
Carts,		½	" "
Man and Horse,		½	" "
Pleasure Vehicle, 1 Horse,		1	" "
"	2 "	2	" "
Loose and led Horses,	each	½	" "
Cattle,	"	¼	" "
Hogs in droves,	"	¼	" "
Sheep in droves, (for every 10,)		1	" "

When the Road is completed further into the interior, it may be necessary to revise this Tariff of Tolls.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board. [3t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

In Store.

2000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 White LEAD,
50 kegs Nails, assorted, 4d to 20d.,
10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
20 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 hhds. prime new crop Molasses,
—AND—
50 bbls. Superfine and X M. Flour,
10,000 lbs. choice Bacon.
For sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
April 2, 1850. 13-3w

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 16th day of April, a valuable negro slave named James, accustomed to work in a cotton factory as a spinner and carder. Terms made known at sale.

J. W. WRIGHT, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-2w

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 1, 1850. 13-tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 29, 1850. 13tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained letters of administration, at March term of the County Court of Cumberland, on the Estate of the late Rev'd Colin McIver, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them authenticated according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Adm'r.
March 26, 1850. 13-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April 1850:—

Jonathan Atkinson, Joseph Arey, Sr, Wm G Anderson, Frederick Arnold, Elizer Andrews.
Daniel Bain, Sr, Wm Blalock, Dr W F Bason.
J R Cherry, Allen J Cameron, L L Curry, Daniel Cameron, Geo Dreyer, Henry Dechone.
Hiram Edwards, John Ellerby.
Elijah Fiser, Richard P Freemon, Wilson Faircloth, David L Farnham.
Daniel Graham, Margret Geddie, James Godwin.
Raiford Hale, John H Hays, Tom Hadley, Thos Hanie, Hosia W Holmes, E H Hall, Wm B Ham, Hughes Family, Lewis Hardison.
Mary Ingram.
Francis A Jennings, John Jordan, Nancy A Johnson, Wm Johnson, Jesse Johnson, Mrs E M Johnson, Mourice Jenskin.
Martha Kennedy.
Winney Lane.
John Manuel, Wm Meritt, Catharine T Munroe, F W Marston, J R Marston, Harison Mundey, Nelson Munroe, John W Meshaw, Harry Mallett.
Wm McDonald, D A McPhail, Love McDaniel, D C McIntyre, Neil McNeil, Mary Jane McKay, James D McAlister, Archibald A McKeethan, Mary McQeen, S V McKay, A A McCaskill, Duncan McLean, Hugh McNair.
Thos L Nunnerily.
Wm L Pope, Alex Plummer, Eli Plummer.
Mary Rhodes, Baldwin Richardson, Duncan Ray (Hatter), Anne Ray, Wm R Rasbury.
Randolson Simmons, Daniel M Sikes, B W Smith, Clakey J Strickland, Hector Strickland, James A Smith, Edmund Sugg, Alex Spence, Serena M D Snead, Jonathan Strickland, John C Stinson, John Strickland.
Wm S Taylor, M M Tidwell.
Polly Woods, Alex D Waddell, Henry T Wilbar, Sarah A Williams, John C Wheeler, Wm L Williams, Nathan Wheeler, Marshal L Wade, Samuel West, James H Weathers.
Jesse Zimmerman.
13-3w] JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.

Anniversary of Independent Division, No. 31, Sons of Temperance.

THIS Division will celebrate its First Anniversary on Thursday the 11th of April. A procession will be formed at the Division Room at 3 o'clock P. M., and will march to the M. E. Church, where an Address will be delivered by Brother CLEMENT G. WRIGHT, Esq., which the public are invited to attend.

Visiting Brethren, neighboring Divisions, Cool Spring Tent of Rechabites, and Cadets of Temperance, are invited to unite with us.

Brethren of the Order are requested to meet at the Division Room at half past 2 o'clock.

J. A. PEMBERTON,
JAMES BANKS,
JOHN SHAW,
Committee.
March 30, 1850. 13-2w

THE ART OF
DANCING AND WALTZING.

MR. J. WORD presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its environs, and informs them that he will open a DANCING ACADEMY so soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained. A subscription paper, containing the terms, is left at the Book Store.

J. Word may be found at the Fayetteville Hotel, where he intends to hold himself in readiness to give private Lessons to young Ladies and Gentlemen. If desired, he will also attend private residences.

All the most fashionable Dances will be taught: Cotillions, Waltzing, Contra and Spanish Dances, Polka, Mazourka, &c.

Mr. Word refers, as to character, &c., to Major D. G. MacRae and E. J. Hale.
March 30, 1850. 13tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for or receiving a due bill made by me, payable to Martha Jones, for Five Hundred Dollars, dated March 14, 1850, as I am about to be sued on account of the consideration of the said bill, and I am determined not to pay the same until the same is settled.

JOHNSON H. FLOYD.
Robeson Co., March 29, 1850. 13-3wpd

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENTER 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

Sons of Temperance.

ROCKINGHAM DIVISION, No. 32, S. of T., will celebrate its Anniversary at Rockingham, on Wednesday the 17th April next.—Several speakers of reputation have been procured, who will deliver Addresses on the occasion. All neighboring Divisions of the Order, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. The *public* services will commence at 11 P. M.
March 22, 1850. 12-3w

Livery Stable.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS

IS prepared to furnish the Public with Horses, Carriages and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

He is also prepared to send Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

His Stock may be found at the Stable of Jackson Johnson, who will attend to the business in his absence.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12-3w

WIGS AND SCALPS.

To all suffering from defect in their Hair.

DOCT. QUIRK, the Rejuvenator, has made arrangements to visit Fayetteville on or by the 4th of April, when he will be prepared to scalp or scratch all who may require his artistic services, in the way of a WHOLE OR PART HEAD OF HAIR, or advise with the young who are likely to become prematurely bald. On his arrival, he will be found at his Room at the Fayetteville Hotel, at all times during his stay, which cannot possibly exceed four or five days.

THOMAS QUIRK,
of 490, Broadway, N. Y.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

LOOK AT THIS!

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, General Debility, Liver Complaints, and all the train of symptoms commonly called Nervous Affections.

PLANNETT'S BITTERS

WILL perform a speedy and permanent cure, creating a healthy action throughout the system, restoring the appetite, equalizing the circulation, giving tone and energy to the system, and creating a power of resistance to disease in all its forms that is rarely to be obtained.

HEADACHE will be immediately relieved by the use of this invaluable compound, which is purely Vegetable, and adapted to all ages and conditions.

COLDS AND HOARSENESS, arising from the changes of the weather, and exposures to dampness, &c. will be alleviated and in most cases avoided by those who avail themselves of the use of these Bitters. All families should at once procure a bottle, and administer them, as by their use great saving of time and sickness, particularly at this season of the year, will be the result, as they purify the blood, and preserve the skin from eruptions and sores. They are put up in quart bottles, and are pleasing to the taste.

For sale by J. & T. WADDILL, Hay Stree Fayetteville, N. C.
March 23, 1850. 12-5w

Episcopal Convention.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fireproof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking. Wood of all kinds from decay. Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR APRIL, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$33,000!

30 PRIZES OF $1,500!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 45 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 20, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 10,568, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 5 of 2,000, 30 of 1,500, 30 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	35 00

Magnificent Lottery.

$100,000!!!

$50,000! $30,000! $20,000!

250 Prizes of $2,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class D, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 27, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Magnificent Capital of $100,000!!! 1 Splendid Prize of 50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 11,556, 30 Prizes of 3,000, 250 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 2,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $40—Halves $20—Quarters $10—Eighths $5.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$500 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	250 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	125 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	62 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY.
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
12td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Nevin McLeran and another, *vs.* A. A. McKethan, Ex'r, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that John McLeran and Neill McLeran, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore the said John McLeran and Neill McLeran are hereby ordered personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 18th day of March, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 20, 1850. 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1850.

Everitte Thornton and G. R. Heath, *vs.* William Chambers and his children, and the heirs of George Cherry, deceased.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Chambers and children, and the heirs of George Cherry, dec'd, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of Petition will be granted, &c.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February A. D. 1850, and 74th year of American Independence. J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
March 20, 1850. 12-6wpd

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

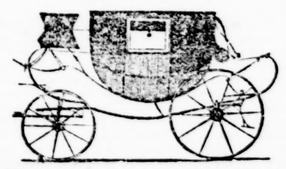
STORE HOUSE AND APPURTENANCES FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post-office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Feb. 12, 1850. 8-3m

P. S. In selling goods by Mr. Long 1½ years here, he will not lose $50 by bad debts.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive E-tablishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.

Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

CURE FOLLOWS CURE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry—that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "fictions and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.

That remedy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

PETER EVANS.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES. ☜

Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C., March 25, 1850.

MR. HALE—Sir: I have got through the second time reading the great speech of Mr. Webster, in the Senate of the United States, on slavery; and I can truly say that I had a rich treat. And while he was showing that slavery existed as far back as the days of Abraham the Patriarch, I was truly sorry that he did not go back to the source—the fountain-head of slavery—which he would have found in the 9th chapter of the book of Genesis, in that most ancient and authentic record, in the following words:

"Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. Blessed be the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant. God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant."

Had that great Senator studied the above curse and prophecy, his gigantic mind would have shewed them forth in their true light, which would have restored peace and unanimity to our beloved country.

Let us see what history says on the subject:

Blumenbach, the Naturalist, divides the human family into five great races,—the European, the African, the Mongolian, the Malayan, and the American, and gives the features of the different races. But the French Naturalist, Cuvier, with more accurate and comprehensive views, includes the three latter in the same race, calling it the Mongolian variety. Every fresh observation will confirm these views; and the increasing intercourse across the Pacific will affo finerd opportunities for philosophical observation. The classification of Cuvier, which divides the human family into three great families, harmonizes most wonderfully with the accounts in that oldest and most venerable of records. The descendants of the three sons of Noah were located, relatively to each other and to the physical conformation of the earth, precisely according to the Cuverian division. But the prophecy of Noah agrees still more wonderfully with historical narrative, and the present and prospective condition of the three great branches of the human family.

The servitude of Canaan has been a historical fact, both to the descendants of Japheth and to Shem; and to add weight to the idea that the American race is identical with the Mongolian, the undoubted offspring of Shem, we behold the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creek and Seminole Indians holding negro slaves, although they themselves have never submitted to slavery among each other or under Europeans.

But I consider the most important part of the prediction is the enlargement of Japheth, and his dwelling in the tents of Shem. We, the descendants of Japheth, are taking possession of the American continent, the original possession of the children of Shem, to complete the fulfilment. We look with interest upon the Russians in the act of occupying all the North of Asia—and the English, who are irresistibly acquiring all the South; the Spaniards have the Philippines, the Dutch have Java, Sumatra, and other Asiatic Islands; and Australia and all Oceanica are falling slowly and surely into the hands of the posterity of Japheth. His enlargement is indeed very wide and very wonderful. Here we behold the fulfilment of the most ancient of prophecies. Human affairs and human progress are constituted on a definite plan; they move on sublimely under an Omnipotent hand. And although it is more than four thousand years since the above occurrence took place, yet nothing can stay it or retard it. All the abolition societies in this world cannot abolish the above recited curse or prophesy.

Thus have I given you a very brief caption of a number of very important subjects, hoping that an abler pen than mine may investigate them.

Very respectfully, yours,
COHARIE.

MR. KING'S REPORT ON CALIFORNIA.

The great length of Mr. King's Report renders it impossible for us to insert it. The subjoined notice of its contents we extract from the Journal of Commerce.

There is one suggestion of Mr. King, about which there may be a difference of opinion. He recommends that the gold lands be retained by the Government, as a perpetual resource for the public exchequer. The policy of this recommendation is at least doubtful. Individuals would probably make more by the mines than the Government can. The Government worked the lead mines of Missouri for a season, and the enterprise was not successful.

Mr. Benton threw out some suggestions on this subject, last winter, which had great force. He advised that the Government should as speedily as possible, dispose of the gold lands—he would throw them open to the whole world—and let all who chose, come and get as much as they could. He held that it was not those who dug the gold that made the most money; but those who made wheat, provisions, articles of use or luxury to be exchanged for the gold. Past experience proves this to be true; and whether there be any thing peculiar in the case of California to make it an exception, we know not.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Thomas Butler King's Report on California was read to the President and Cabinet to-day, and occupied two hours and a half in reading.

The topics of which it treats are—The population of the country; its agricultural resources; extent and production of the mineral region; the commerce and navigation of California; the legislation necessary for the Territory, and especially in regard to the disposition of the gold-bearing lands belonging to the United States.

The population of the country is now about 120,000. An accession to the population by immigration, during the year beginning at the next dry season—on the first of May, is estimated at 200,000.

The agricultural capacities of the State are vastly greater than has been heretofore represented. There is a vast extent of pasture lands, unsurpassed anywhere in the world, in verdure and richness. The wild oats grow spontaneously all over the plains, yielding an annual crop at the rate of forty bushels per acre. Any number of cattle and sheep may be raised. Two hundred thousand head of cattle must be brought into the country during the next two years.

The cattle were formerly killed for their hides, which was the chief article of export; and they were worth but $4 a head; but now they are worth $20 or $30 a head.

California is especially adapted to wool-growing; a gentleman was about to import ten thousand sheep from Mexico with a view to go into that business. The future value of the vineyards is represented as very great.

As to the commerce of the country, he estimates the value of imports needed in California from the Atlantic States for the next year, at four millions of dollars in flour, six millions in lumber, and two millions in other articles.

As to the article of lumber, its price is now $75 per thousand, and cannot be lower, because it is below the cost of labor necessary for cutting and sawing lumber in California. It can be carried to California for $20 a thousand; and supposing it to cost $20 here, it will continue to pay.

The gold region is described as extending five or six hundred miles from the South to the North, and from forty to sixty miles in width, from East to West. It rises gradually in an inclined plain, from the Sacramento Valley, to the elevation of 4,000 feet at what are called the Foot Hills. Between those Hills and the Sierra Nevada, a number of streams have their source, and take their course through the Foot Hills westward.

Mr. King examined twelve of these rivers, and found them all very rich in gold. The territory on the North is very rich in gold; and the conclusion is inevitable, from all the facts, that the whole quartz plain, containing three thousand square miles, is full of gold bedded in the quartz, and some of which, disintegrated from the quartz by the torrents, may be found in dust and lumps in the beds of the streams.

The whole number of foreigners in the region, who are gold hunters, is fifteen thousand. There have been but seven thousand American gold hunters. The Chilians and the Sonora people came in crowds, and have carried off twenty-five millions. The Americans have procured fifteen millions. The Chilians are expert diggers.

The amount of gold already procured, is forty millions. But forty millions more will be procured during the coming dry season—say from May till November.

The regular mining operation in the solid quartz rock will soon begin, and can be continued during the wet as well as the dry season.

Mr. King estimates the amount of gold which will be procured from the 1st of May, 1851, till the 1st of November, 1852, at *one hundred Millions!*

He recommends that the lands be retained as public property forever—and as a perpetual resource for the public exchequer.

To the workers and diggers of gold he proposes to grant permits at the rate of an ounce of gold for each pound.

For the encouragement of regular mining operations, he proposes to grant leases of a limited number of acres, to persons or companies, at a small per centage on the amount of gold procured.

Lord John Russell had given notice in Parliament that the Goverment had it in contemplation to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Vice Regal Court at Dublin, the intention being to have Irish affairs managed by the Home Department, by a Secretary for Ireland.

The Russian Government has addressed a note to its Minister in London, in which is the following passage.

"You will demand of Lord Palmerston to what extent he intends to employ force in support of his claims in order that the allies of King Otho may be in a position to consider what means may be necessary for them to adopt, to guarantee the independence of that monarch and his people."

The Queen has authorized a publication of the following rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin viz: $20,000 to any one who shall effectually relieve the crews of the ships, £10,000 for relieving or for such information as may lead to the relief of any of the crew, and £10,000 to any one who shall first succeed in ascertaining their fate,

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A Great Driver.—The Fredericksburg News, in gathering up the incidents of General Taylor's visit to that hospitable town, relates the following of one of its citizens:—In the procession he (Governor Floyd) proved by a syllogism that Quisenberry, our veteran charioteer, was the greatest man in America. It ran, as well as we recollect, somewhat after this wise: Quisenberry had driven Lafayette, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Scott—these distinguished Generals had *driven* the enemies of the country by which they made themselves great—Quisenberry having driven them, therefore was greater than they—ergo, he was the greatest man in America.

Sir John Franklin.—The polar expedition now fitting out by Henry Grinnell, of New York, for the search of Sir John Franklin, will be ready to sail by the first of May. It consists of two vessels, to be called the *Advance* and the *Rescue*. They are to be fully equipped, guarded, and strengthened in the most complete manner against the ice, and provisioned for a two years' voyage. They are to search the shores of Wellington's Inlet and Cape Walker for copper canisters, which Franklin was instructed to throw overboard, enclosing notes of his voyage. Mr. Grinnell heads the subscription for this object with $30,000. There is some expectation that Lady Franklin will visit this country before the expedition starts.

Couldn't Cure Him.—Eel tea, and all other cures for drunkenness that human science ever devised, were tried in vain on Philander Nicholls, the last maker. Mrs. Nic

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: Your paper of this morning contains a portion of a speech of the honorable Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, delivered in the Senate on the 19th instant, in which he comments upon some remarks lately made by me in the House of Representatives. The respect which (without any personal acquaintance) I have long entertained for this distinguished Senator, would deter me from noticing any such misconstructions of my remarks as a candid mind might inadvertently commit; but the misrepresentations which the Senator has made are so gratuitous and gross, that I am constrained to notice them. I therefore ask the favor of a place in your paper, where he can answer me, if he pleases, though he chose a place for his animadversions where he knew I could not answer him.

The following is a passage in his speech:

[Mr. Mann here quotes several paragraphs from Mr. Badger's speech, for which see latter half of the 6th column of the 2d page of last Observer.—It is that part in which Mr. Badger comments on the following passage of Mr. Mann's speech:

"In conclusion, I have only to add, that such is my solemn and abiding conviction of the character of slavery, that, under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, better disunion, better a civil or a servile war, better any thing that God in his providence shall send, than an extension of the bounds of slavery."]

By his own confession, Mr. Badger had not read my speech. He takes up a single sentence, therefore, for comment, without the justice of looking at the context. He is like the man who should declare that the Scriptures say "there is no God," when it is the fool, and not the Bible, that makes the declaration. My speech discussed the question of extending slavery over our Territories, and the proposed Southern remedy for prohibiting that extension, namely, the disunion of the States. The conclusion to which I came was, that the North had better submit to the application of the Southern remedy than to surrender the new Territories to all the horrors of bondage. Beyond our present limits "no more slave Territories and no more slave States," was the exact ground I took. But Mr. Badger represents me as saying that I would "prefer a disunion of these States," and all the other evils in his long and labored catalogue, "rather than the extension of slavery *one foot*;" "yes," he repeats with emphasis, "*one foot*." Now, I never made such a declaration as this. I never said any thing to give countenance or color to such a declaration. Many persons, seeing the statement of the honorable Senator, and relying upon his character for fairness and veracity, have believed that I did. But he has led them into the error. My argument and conclusion had reference to new slave Territories, or to *a* new slave Territory. Mr. Badger construes, or rather misconstrues this to mean "*one foot*." If my speech is fairly susceptible of this construction, I wish so far to retract it. He shall have my consent to a "*one foot*" Terrritory, and to as many slaves as he can hold on it under the *local law*.

Mr. Badger further charges me with invoking all the calamities he enumerates, "rather than permit one man who now stands upon the soil of North Carolina a slave to stand a slave upon the soil of New Mexico." This statement is not merely forced, but fabricated. Surely I said no such thing. I intimated nor hinted at, nor thought of such a thing. There may be little choice whether any one man who now "stands a slave," shall "stand a slave" in one place or in another, *if that be all*. In a national point of view, and looking at the subject as a statesman, the sentiment imputed to me is simply ridiculous. But this wrongful imputation of such a sentiment, without substance or semblance to justify it, is far worse than ridiculous: it becomes unjust and ungenerous; and is none the less so for being made in a place where he knew I could not repel it. The whole scope and stress of my argument went against yielding any such portion of our new acquisitions to slavery as would form either a State or a Territory. The eight or ten Southern Legislatures, the eight or ten Governors of Southern States, the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the confederates in getting up the Nashville Convention, have never, to my knowledge, proposed a compromise on the platform of a "*one foot*" Territory, or expressed their readiness to spare the Union if "one man who stands a slave in North Carolina" is permitted to "stand a slave in New Mexico." When such an issue is brought forward seriously, it will be met seriously. But the real issue on this point is (and the Senator must know it) whether the victims of slavery shall be indefinitely multiplied by the addition to its domain of regions now free. That the creation of a new slave Territory will increase the victims of slavery, is a proposition too plain to be argued. To deny this is to assert that if slavery had been confined to the State of Virginia, or to the settlement at Jamestown where the first cargo of slaves was landed, the present number of slaves in this country would be no less than it now is; or, in other words, there would now be three millions of slaves within the limits of Virginia, or within the limits of Jamestown.

I have made this reply to the honorable Senator from North Carolina with great reluctance, and from no motive of personal unkindness. I have long been accustomed to regard his character with respect, and his opinions with deference; and I am happy in an opportunity to express a feeling of personal gratitude for his former endeavors to avert from the councils of the nation the subject-matter of this most lamentable contention.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
HORACE MANN.

Washington, March 28, 1850.

P. S. Another point in the honorable Senator's speech, in which he attempts to vindicate the penal slave code of North Carolina and of the other Southern States from the taint of cupidity, may be safely left without comment to intelligent men. Every student of the *criminal* legislation of the Southern States in regard to slaves, knows that their laws are replete with proofs where the sensibilities of a man are sacrificed.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A communication in your paper of yesterday, from the Hon. Horace Mann, of the House of Representatives, seems to require a brief notice from me.

The honorable gentleman accuses me of having treated him with gross injustice in a recent speech, in which I referred to the closing paragraph of a speech of his, and made some comments thereupon.

Now, in what consists the injustice? I quoted that paragraph from his speech, and he does not deny that it was quoted truly. There is not a word or syllable attributed to him; not a word or syllable alleged or insinuated to have been spoken by him, except that paragraph, and that he admits was spoken and printed by him just as I quoted it. Then, in the statement of his language, I have done him no injustice.

In my comments, I gave "in other words"—in my own words—what I deemed a true interpretation of this; and, as I attributed to him no language which he did not use; as every thing to which he objects is, and upon the face of my remarks plainly purports to be, merely my own commentary upon the single quotation correctly taken from the gentleman's speech, it is very obvious that I have "fabricated" nothing. Whether the interpretation given to the honorable gentleman's language be correct or incorrect, a just carrying of it out to its true results, or an unfair exaggeration, intelligent men will be able to decide from the reading of my speech, which presents together both the text and the commentary, and to them I am willing to leave it.

But the gentleman says that in his speech he "discussed the question of extending slavery over our territories," and that "no more slave Territories and no more slave States was the exact ground" he took. And what has that to do with the matter of his complaint against me? I referred not to his discussion, or the grounds taken in it. I was not considering the course or validity of his reasoning, but the conclusion at which he arrived. That was set down in his speech in these words:

"In conclusion, I have only to add, that such is my solemn and abiding conviction of the character of slavery, that, under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, better disunion—better a civil or a servile war—better any thing that God in his providence shall send, than *an extension of the bounds of slavery*."

Here is no reference to any particular degree, kind, or manner of extending slavery. He speaks not of the "proposed or desired extension," or "extension into our Territories," or even of "*the* extension," but he speaks of "an extension of the bounds of slavery," without a reference to any thing in the speech or elsewhere by which the generality of his language might be modified or explained. To refer, therefore, to the speech in order to understand the import of this general conclusion is idle. If the reasoning in the speech be particular, and the deduction general, there would be the logical defect of a conclusion too large for the premises, but the *meanings* of the conclusion would remain, and the want of reasoning to support it would not abate aught of its unmitigated and sweeping generality.

It is evident, then, that, whether supported by any reasoning, particular or general, the gentleman's conclusion remains, that disunion, civil war, servile war, with certain undefined judgments of Heaven besides, are preferable to "an extension of the bounds of slavery;" but the indefinite article "an" is here exactly equivalent to "any," and therefore, whatever amounts to "any extension," however small—a square mile, an acre, or foot—is strictly within the meaning of the language which he has thought proper deliberately to retain in his printed speech.

But I accept willingly the explanation now given of his meaning, and only regret that, when writing out his speech, he did not then give the explanation which converts his general into a particular proposition. By this explanation I learn that, in his conclusion, he meant to speak not of any extension, however small, but of an extension of slavery in our Territories.

Then the gentleman's conclusion, as modified by himself, will be thus: "Better disunion," [the dissolution of our Government and destruction of the Union formed by our fathers;] "better a civil or a servile war," [the most disastrous, ferocious, and cruel of all wars;] "better any thing that God in his providence shall send," [for example, pestilence and famine,] than an extension of the bounds of slavery" over our Territories!

I cheerfully submit to all "intelligent men," if they are at the same time humane and patriotic, to pass upon such a sentiment. To his own intelligent, patriotic, and humane constituents, I submit it, with entire confidence that it will not meet their approval, but, on the contrary, that they will regard the honorable gentleman as having been betrayed by the pervading excitement on the slavery question into an extravagant—I will not say fanatical—declaration, which he is not able to defend, or willing, as yet, to retract or qualify.

I had believed that the honorable gentleman had, under the exciting influence of discussion, unconsciously done injustice to my own State, but a remark added to his communication would perhaps justify me, if inclined to judge unkindly, in supposing that the wrong was wilful. But I am not so inclined, and draw no such conclusion. I infer, rather, that the bewildering excitement under which the speech was made has not yet passed away, but still continues to influence unfavorably the otherwise clear understanding and fair and upright purposes of the honorable gentleman.

GEO. E. BADGER.

Washington, March 30, 1850.

[A rejoinder from Mr. Mann came to hand only this morning, too late for insertion. It is immaterial, presenting nothing new.]

The Weeping Cypress.—This splendid tree has been recently introduced into England from the East. Imagine an evergreen weeping willow, with compact habit, and close, feathering foliage, like the little cypress vine, and you will have some conception of this tree as we have seen it described. If our little plant of four inches, which has just reached us, at a cost of some ten dollars, ever makes itself into a tree, we can perhaps describe it better from personal knowledge. There can be little doubt, however, that it will prove one of the greatest acquisitions to our list of hardy evergreens.—*American Agriculturist.*

T. W. Kennett (Whig) has been elected Mayor of St. Louis, by 500 majority over the Benton and Anti-Benton candidates.

DEATH OF MR. CALHOUN.

This sad event was announced in both Houses of Congress on Monday the 1st inst. In the Senate, speeches were delivered by Mr. Butler of S. C., Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Rusk of Texas, and Mr. Clemens of Alabama. In the House, by Mr. Holmes of S. C., Mr. Winthrop of Mass., and Mr. Venable of N. C. These fill seven columns of the Washington papers. We are obliged to make a selection from them.

In the Senate, Mr. Butler gave a sketch of the life, character, and public services of Mr. Calhoun. This we condense, that we may insert without abridgement the remarks of Messrs Clay and Webster.

He said that for some years past Mr. Calhoun had been suffering under a pulmonary complaint, which he was convinced would soon terminate his existence. The immediate cause of his death was an affection of the heart. A few hours before he expired he became sensible of his situation; and when he was unable to speak, his eye and look evinced recognition and intelligence of what was passing. One of the last directions he gave was to a dutiful son, who had been attending him, to put away some manuscripts which had been written a short time before under his dictation.

Since 1811 until this time, he has been responsibly connected with the Federal Government.—As Representative, Senator, Cabinet Minister, and Vice President, he has been identified with the greatest events in the political history of our country.

He was born in Abbeville District, S. C, on the 18th March 1782. His father, Patrick Calhoun, was born in Ireland, at an early age came to Pennsylvania, thence moved to the western part of Virginia, and after Braddock's defeat to South Carolina, in 1756. He was a man of energy and enterprize. His wife was a Miss Caldwell, of Charlotte county, Va., two of whose brothers were distinguished revolutionary heroes. Their son had limited advantages of education, living in a newly-settled country, in a sparse population. While yet a boy his father died. In his 19th year he regularly commenced his studies for college, under Dr. Waddell, his brother-in-law. His progress was rapid. In 1802 he entered Yale College, and graduated two years after with great distinction. He soon obtained a high standing at the bar; served two years in the Legislature, was sent to Congress in 1811, and there, with Clay, Cheves, Lowndes, Grundy, Porter, and others, took the lead in the great events of that period. In 1817 he went into Mr. Monroe's Cabinet as Secretary of War, then a post of great labor and responsibility, which he filled till 1825, when he was elected Vice President. In Dec. 1832 he resigned that office to succeed Mr. Hayne (elected Governor,) in the Senate. In 1841 he resigned, and retired to private life. On the death of Mr. Upshur, in 1844, he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Tyler. In Dec. 1845 again elected to the Senate, where he remained until his death.

In conclusion, Mr. Butler offered resolutions to pay the usual marks of respect.

Mr. Clay. Mr. President, prompted by my own feelings of profound regret, and requested at the same time by some highly esteemed friends, I wish, in rising to second the resolutions which have been offered, and which have just been read, to add a few words to what has been so well and so justly said by the surviving colleague of the illustrious deceased.

My personal acquaintance with him, Mr. President, commenced upwards of thirty-eight years ago. We entered at the same time, together, the House of Representatives at the other end of this building. The Congress of which we thus became members was that amongst whose deliberations and acts was the declaration of war against the most powerful nation, as it respects us, in the world. During the preliminary discussions which arose in the preparation for that great event, as well as during those which took place when the resolution was finally adopted, no member displayed a more lively and patriotic sensibility to the wrongs which led to that momentous event than the deceased whose death we all now so much deplore. Ever active, ardent, able, no one was in advance of him in advocating the cause of his country, and denouncing the foreign injustice which compelled us to appeal to arms. Of all the Congresses with which I have had any acquaintance since my entry into the service of the Federal Government, in none, in my humble opinion, has been assembled such a galaxy of eminent and able men as were in the House of Representatives of that Congress which declared the war, and in that immediately following the peace; and amongst that splendid assemblage none shone more bright and brilliant than the star which is now set.

It was my happiness, sir, during a large part of the life of the departed, to concur with him on all great questions of national policy. And, at a later period, when it was my fortune to differ from him as to measures of domestic policy, I had the happiness to agree with him generally as to those which concerned our foreign relations, and especially as to the preservation of the peace of the country. During the long session at which the war was declared, we were messmates, as were other distinguished members of Congress from his own patriotic State. I was afforded, by the intercourse which resulted from that fact, as well as the subsequent intimacy and intercourse which arose between us, an opportunity to form an estimate, not merely of his public, but of his private life, and no man with whom I have ever been acquainted, exceeded him in habits of temperance and regularity, and in all the freedom, frankness, and affability of social intercourse, and in all the tenderness and respect and affection which he manifested towards that lady who now mourns more than any other the sad event which has just occurred. Such, Mr. President, was the high estimate I formed of his transcendent talents, that, if at the end of his service in the executive department under Mr. Monroe's administration, he had been called to the highest office in the Government, I should have felt perfectly assured that under his auspices, the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of our country would have been safely placed.

Sir, he has gone! No more shall we witness from yonder seat the flashes of that keen and penetrating eye of his, darting through this chamber. No more shall we behold that torrent of clear, concise, compact logic, poured out from his lips, which, if it did not always carry conviction to our judgment, commanded our great admiration.—Those eyes and those lips are closed forever!

And when, Mr. President, will that great vacancy which has been created by the event to which we are now alluding, when will it be filled by an equal amount of ability, patriotism, and devotion, to what he conceived to be the best interests of his country?

Sir, this is not the appropriate occasion, nor would I be the appropriate person to attempt a delineation of his character, or the powers of his enlightened mind. I will only say, in a few words, that he possessed an elevated genius of the highest order; that in felicity of generalization of the subjects of which his mind treated, I have seen him surpassed by no one; and the charm and captivating influence of his colloquial powers have been felt by all who have conversed with him. I was his senior, Mr. President, in years—in nothing else. According to the course of nature, I ought to have preceded him. It has been decreed otherwise; but I know that I shall linger here only a short time and shall soon follow him.

And how brief, how short is the period of human existence allotted even to the youngest amongst us! Sir, ought we not to profit by the contemplation of this melancholy occasion? Ought we not to draw from it the conclusion how unwise it is to indulge in the acerbity of unbridled debate? how unwise to yield ourselves to the sway of the animosities of party feeling? how wrong it is to indulge in those unhappy and hot strifes which too often exasperate our feelings and mislead our judgments in the discharge of the high and responsible duties which we are called to perform? How unbecoming, if not presumptuous, it is in us, who are the tenants of an hour in this earthly abode, to wrestle and struggle together with a violence which would not be justifiable if it were our perpetual home!

In conclusion, sir, while I beg leave to express my cordial sympathies and sentiments of the deepest condolence towards all who stand in near relation to him, I trust we shall all be instructed by the eminent virtues and merits of his exalted character, and be taught by his bright example to fulfil our great public duties by the lights of our own judgment and the dictates of our own consciences, as he did, according to his honest and best conceptions of those duties, faithfully and to the last.

Mr. Webster. I hope the Senate will indulge me in adding a very few words to what has been said. My apology for this presumption is the very long acquaintance which has subsisted between Mr. Calhoun and myself. We are of the same age. I made my first entrance into the House of Representatives in May, 1813. I there found Mr. Calhoun. He had already been a member of that body for two or three years. I found him then an active and efficient member of the assembly to which he belonged, taking a decided part and exercising a decided influence in all its deliberations.

From that day to the day of his death, amidst all the strifes of party and politics, there has subsisted between us, always, and without interruption, a great degree of personal kindness.

Differing widely on many great questions respecting the institutions and government of the country, those differences never interrupted our personal and social intercourse. I have been present at most of the distinguished instances of the exhibition of his talents in debate. I have always heard him with pleasure, often with much instruction, not unfrequently with the highest degree of admiration.

Mr. Calhoun was calculated to be a leader in whatsoever association of political friends he was thrown. He was a man of undoubted genius, and of commanding talent. All the country and all the world admit that. His mind was both perceptive and vigorous. It was clear, quiet, and strong.

Sir, the eloquence of Mr. Calhoun, or the manner of his exhibition of his sentiments in public bodies, was part of his intellectual character. It grew out of the qualities of his mind. It was plain, strong, terse, condensed, concise; sometimes impassioned—still always severe. Rejecting ornament, not often seeking far for illustration, his power consisted in the plainness of his propositions, in the closeness of his logic, and in the earnestness and energy of his manner. These are the qualities, as I think, which have enabled him through such a long course of years to speak often, and yet always command attention. His demeanor as a Senator is known to us all—is appreciated, venerated by us all. No man was more respectful to others; no man carried himself with greater decorum, no man with superior dignity. I think there is not one of us but felt when he last addressed us from his seat in the Senate; his form still erect, with a voice by no means indicating such a degree of physical weakness as did in fact possess him; with clear tones and an impressive, and, I may say, an imposing manner, who did not feel that he might imagine that we saw before us a Senator of Rome, when Rome survived.

Sir, I have not in private life known a more assiduous person in the discharge of his appropriate duties. I have known no man who wasted less of life in what is called recreation, or employed less of it in any pursuits not connected with the immediate discharge of his duty. He seemed to have no recreation but the pleasure of conversation with his friends. Out of the chambers of Congress, he was either devoting himself to the acquisition of knowledge pertaining to the immediate subject of the duty before him, or else he was indulging in those social interviews in which he so much delighted.

My honorable friend from Kentucky has spoken in just terms of his colloquial talents. They certainly were singular and eminent. There was a charm in his conversation not often found. He delighted, especially, in conversation and intercourse with young men. I suppose that there has been no man among us who had more winning manners, in such an intercourse and such conversation, with men comparatively young, than Mr. Calhoun. I believe one great power of his character, in general, was his conversational talent. I believe it is that, as well as a consciousness of his high integrity and the greatest reverence for his talents and ability, that has made him so endeared an object to the people of the State to which he belonged.

Mr. President, he had the basis, the indispensable basis, of all high character; and that was, unspotted integrity—unimpeached honor and character. If he had aspirations, they were high, and honorable, and noble. There was nothing grovelling, or low, or meanly selfish, that came near the head or the heart of Mr. Calhoun. Firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, as I am sure he was, in the principles that he espoused, and in the measures that he defended, aside from that large regard for that species of distinction that conducted him to eminent stations for the benefit of the republic, I do not believe he had a selfish motive or selfish feeling. However, sir, he may have differed from others of us in his political opinions or his political principles, those principles and those opinions will now descend to posterity, under the sanction of a great name. He has lived long enough, he has done it so well, so successfully, so honorably, as to connect himself for all time with the records of his county. He is now a historical character. Those of us who have known him here will find that he has left upon our minds and our hearts a strong and lasting impression of his person, his character, and his public performances, which while we live will never be obliterated. We shall hereafter, I am sure, indulge in it as a grateful recollection that we have lived in his age, that we have been his contemporaries, that we have seen him, and heard him, and known him. We shall delight to speak of him, to those who are rising up to fill our places. And, when the time shall come that we ourselves shall go, one after another in succession to our graves, we shall carry with us a deep sense of his genius and character, his honor and integrity, his amiable deportment in private life, and the purity of his exalted patriotism.

Mr. Rusk spoke of kindness and encouragement he had received from Mr. Calhoun when he was a boy, with prospects any thing but flattering; and of the effect of that kindness on all his future life.

Mr. Clemens added a beautiful tribute to Mr. Calhoun's personal character. For more than forty years an active participant in all the fierce struggles of party, surrounded by those corrupting influences to which the politician is so often subjected, his personal character remained not only untarnished but unsuspected. He walked through the flames, and even the hem of his garment was unscorched.

In the House, Mr. Holmes delivered a long and eloquent speech. The following incident is peculiarly and strikingly beautiful:—

I know (for I was present) that when the Ashburton treaty was about to be made—when there were apprehensions in the cabinet that it would not be sanctioned by the Senate—a member of that cabinet called to consult Mr. Calhoun, and to ask if he would give to it his generous support. The reply at that moment of Mr. Calhoun was eminently satisfactory, and its annunciation to the cabinet gave assurance to the distinguished Secretary of State, who so eminently had conducted this important negotiation. He at once considered the work as finished; for it is the union of action in the intellectual as in the physical world that moves the spheres into harmony.

When that treaty was before the Senate, it was considered in secret session; and I never shall forget, that sitting upon yonder side of the House, the colleague of Mr. Calhoun—who at that time was not on social terms with him—my friend, the honorable Mr. Preston, whose heart throbbed with an enthusiastic love of all that is elevated—left his seat in the Senate, and came to my seat in the House, saying, I must give vent to my feelings; Mr. Calhoun has made a speech which has settled the question of the northeastern boundary. All his friends—nay, all the senators—have collected around to congratulate him, and I have come out to express my emotions, and declare that he has covered himself with a mantle of glory.

Again:—

With the commencement of Mr. Polk's administration, he retired once more from public life, but he retired voluntarily. Mr. Buchanan (for I might as well relate the fact) called upon me, took me to the embrasure of one of those windows and said: "I am to be Secretary of State; the President appreciates the high talents of Mr. Calhoun, and considers the country now encircled by danger upon the Oregon question. Go to Mr. Calhoun, and tender to him the mission to the Court of St. James—special or general, as he may determine—with a transfer of the Oregon question entirely to his charge."

Never can I forget how the muscles of his face became tense, how his great eye rolled, as he received the terms of the proposal. "No, sir—no, (he replied.) If the embassies of all Europe were clustered into one, I would not take it at this time; my country is in danger; here ought to be the negotiation, and here will I stand." Sir, he retired to his farm; but the President, in his inaugural, had indicated so strongly his assertion of the entirety of the Oregon territoty—had inspirited the people of the West almost to madness, and in like manner had dispirited the merchants of the East, and of the North and South, that a presentiment of great dangers stole over the hearts of the people, and a war seemed inevitable with the greatest naval power of the earth. Impelled by their apprehensions, the merchants sent a message to Mr. Calhoun, and begged him again to return to the councils of the nation. His predecessor generously resigned. He came, and when he came, though late, he beheld dismay on the countenances of all. There was a triumphant majority in both parts of this Capitol of the democratic party, who, with a few exceptions, were for carrying out the measures of Mr. Polk. The whigs, finding that they were too few to stem the current, refused to breast themselves to the shock. But when Mr. Calhoun announced on the floor of the Senate, the day after his arrival, his firm determination to resist and save from the madness of the hour this great country, they immediately rallied, and soon his friends in this House and in the Senate gathered around him, and the country was safe. Reason triumphed, and the republic was relieved of the calamities of war. This was the last great work he ever consummated.

In the course of Mr. Winthrop's speech he said,—

There was an unsullied purity in his private life; there was an inflexible integrity in his public conduct; there was an indescribable fascination in his familiar conversation; there was a condensed energy in his formal discourse; there was a quickness of perception, a vigor of deduction, a directness and a devotedness of purpose, in all that he said, or wrote, or did; there was a Roman dignity in his whole senatorial deportment; which, together, made up a character which cannot fail to be contemplated and admired to the latest posterity.

Mr. Venable, who was much with Mr. Calhoun in his last days, spoke thus in conclusion:—

His body was sinking under the invasion of disease before I formed his acquaintance, and he was passing from among us before I was honored with his friendship. I witnessed with astonishment the influence of his mighty mind over his weak physical structure. Like a powerful steam engine on a frail bark, every revolution of the wheel tried its capacity for endurance to the utmost. But yet his mind moved on, and, as if insensible of the decay of bodily strength, put forth without stint his unequalled powers of thought and analysis, until nature well-nigh sunk under the imposition. His intellect preserved its vigor, while his body was sinking to decay. The mesutruum retained all its powers of solution, while the frail crucible which contained it was crumbling to atoms. During his late illness, which, with a short intermission, has continued since the commencement of this session of Congress, there was no abatement of his intellectual labors. They were directed as well to the momentous questions now agitating the public mind, as to the completion of a work which imbodies his thoughts on the subject of government in general, and our own constitution in particular—thus distinguishing his last days by the greatest effort of his mind, and bequeathing it as his richest legacy to posterity.

Cheerful in a sick chamber, none of the gloom which usually attends the progress of disease annoyed him; severe in ascertaining the truth of conclusions, because unwilling to be deceived himself, he scorned to deceive others; skilful in appreciating the past, and impartial in his judgment of the present, he looked to the future as dependent on existing causes, and fearlessly gave utterance to his opinions of its nature and character; the philosopher and the statesman, he discarded expedients by which men "construe the times to their necessities." He loved the truth for the truth's sake, and believed that to temporize is but to increase the evil which we seek to remove. The approach of death brought no indications of impatience—no cloud upon his intellect. To a friend, who spoke of the time and manner in which it was best to meet death, he remarked: "*I have but little concern about either; I desire to die in the discharge of my duty; I have an unshaken reliance upon the providence of God.*"

I saw him four days after his last appearance in the Senate chamber, gradually sinking under the power of his malady, without one murmur at his affliction, always anxious for the interest of his country, deeply absorbed in the great question which agitates the public mind, and earnestly desiring its honorable adjustment, unchanged in the opinions which he held and uttered for many years, the ardent friend of the Union and the constitution, and seeking the perpetuity of our institutions, by inculcating the practice of justice, and the duties of patriotism.

Aggravated symptoms, on the day before his death, gave notice of his approaching end. I left him late at night, with but faint hopes of amendment; and on being summoned early the next morning, I found him sinking in the cold embrace of death—calm, collected, and conscious of his situation, but without any symptom of alarm—his face beaming with intelligence, without one indication of suffering or of pain. I watched his countenance, and the lustre of that bright eye remained unchanged, until the silver cord was broken, and then it went out in instantaneous eclipse. When I removed my hand from closing his eyes, he seemed as one who had fallen into a sweet and refreshing slumber.

Thus, sir, closed the days of John Caldwell Calhoun, the illustrious American statesman. His life and services shall speak of the greatness of by-gone days with undying testimony. Another jewel has fallen from our crown; an inscrutible Providence has removed from among us one of the great lights of the age; but it is not extinguished. From a height to which the shafts of malice or the darts of detraction never reach, to which envy cannot crawl, or jealousy approach, it will shine brighter and more gloriously, sending its rays over a more extended horizon, and blessing mankind by its illumination. The friend of constitutional liberty will go to his writings for truth, and to his life for a model. We, too, should be instructed by his experience, while his presages for the future should infuse caution into our counsels and prudence into our actions. His voice, now no more heard in the Senate, will speak most potentially from the grave. Personal opposition has died with his death. The aspiring cannot fear him, nor the ambitious dread his elevation. His life has become history, and his thoughts the property of his countrymen.

Sir, while we weep over his grave, let us be consoled by the assurance that "honor decks the turf that wraps his clay." He was our own, and his fame is also ours. Let us imitate his great example, in preferring truth and duty to the approbation of men or the triumphs of party—be willing to stand alone for the right, nor surrender independence for any inducement. He was brought up in the society of the men of the revolution, saw the work of our constitution since its formation, was profoundly skilled in construing its meaning, and sought by his wisdom and integrity to give permanency to the government which it created. If such high purposes be ours, then our sun, like his, will go down serenely, and we shall have secured "a peace above all other dignities—a calm and quiet conscience."

Washington, April 2.

MR. CALHOUN'S FUNERAL.

By Telegraph to the Charleston Courier.

The funeral of Mr. Calhoun took place to-day. The galleries and every part of the Chamber was crowded by persons anxious to witness the imposing ceremonies, and hundreds who had collected for the same purpose were unable to obtain admission.

At twelve o'clock the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by its officers, entered the Senate. The Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and President Taylor and his Cabinet arrived soon after, those present rising to receive them. The President was conducted to a seat on the right of the Vice President. The Diplomatic Corps, who were largely represented, occupied seats near the centre of the Chamber. Numerous officers of the Army and Navy, and other distinguished men were also in attendance, on this mournful occasion, and occupied sofas in the lobbies. At twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, the remains of Mr. Calhoun were brought into the Chamber in charge of such relatives of the deceased as were present, the South Carolina delegation in the House of Representatives, and other friends as mourners. The corpse was placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk. After the performance of the Episcopalian funeral services, and the delivery of a brief and impressive address by the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, from the 7th verse of the 87th psalm, the procession was formed, Senators Mangum, Clay, Webster, Cass, King, and Berrien, officiating as pall bearers, and proceeded to the Congressional burying ground, where the remains were deposited, to await their removal to South Carolina. The members of the Senate returned to their Chamber, and immediately adjourned.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The Charleston Mercury says of the speeches in the Senate on the death of Mr. Calhoun,—

"What a scene it must have been! How utterly the memory of all past differences and struggles faded out in the sublime presence of death! The attitude of Clay and Webster on that occasion was very noble, and most worthy of their history, their fame, and their present position. The survivors of that illustrious triad—the three Great Senators—throwing the mantle of their eloquence over the body of their dead compatriot, there on the battlefield so often grandly illustrated by the conflict of their giant powers! A friend said to us earnestly, "I would risk Calhoun's claim to immortality on that day's proceedings of the Senate!" Certainly a more imposing tribute has not been paid to any American since the death of Washington. The three Senators were so nearly of an age, the distinction of each had been so early won, so uniform and so great, and the fame of each is so blended with the career of the others, that their parting seems like the rending asunder of some complicated growth of the primeval forest. That it was to the survivors an occasion of deep and extraordinary emotion, they have not permitted us to doubt. Through their high tribute to the abilities and the patriotism of Mr. Calhoun, there runs a current of warm familiar sorrow—the memory of a companionship broken up forever—and failing tears are seen amidst that halo of glory with which they encircle the pale brow of the dead Senator."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, March 31, 1850.

Death of Hon. John C. Calhoun—His Last Moments—Cast taken of his Features.

Mr. Calhoun breathed his last at about half past seven o'clock this morning. He called to his son, who was in the room with him, and requested him to look up his papers, alluding particularly to his work on Government, which he had been engaged in revising. He remarked that he was fast sinking. Soon after, Mr. Venable and others of the mess came in. Mr. Calhoun was perfectly calm and composed, and took a little wine which Mr. Venable handed to him. He said but little, but he retained to the last moment his consciousness, and when speech had failed him, he took some of his friends by the hand. He then lifted his hand to his forehead, brushing back his hair after his usual manner, then dropped his head on his breast, closed his eyes, and drew a last and full breath. He was entirely free from pain the whole night, and his transition from life to death was like falling into a gentle slumber.

At two o'clock, Mr. Clarke Mills attended for the purpose of taking a cast of the face, in which he succeeded remarkably well.

His countenance does not exhibit an appearance of death so much as of repose. It is life-like, majestic, serene.

Mrs. Calhoun, though expected, had not arrived.

Fires.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night, fire broke out in the Turpentine distillery across the river, opposite the town, owned by Mr. Bennett Flanner, and used by Mr. J. Mulock. A large part of the wood work connected with the stills was destroyed, together with some spirits, raw material, empty barrels, &c., causing a loss of between 800 and $1000.

We understand that the Turpentine distillery of Mr. Joseph Green, near the upper part of Brunswick county, was burnt two or three nights since. No particulars of the loss received.—*Wilmington Chron.*

There was published in the "Union" of Friday last, an article republished by the "Boston Post" from a London paper, which comments unfavorably upon the style of living maintained by our minister to Madrid. We are at a loss to know what motives could have induced the publication alluded to, so much at variance with the facts, as we learn them from undoubted authority.

Mr. Barringer occupies the elegant mansion erected and lately occupied by Gen. O'Donnel, Governor General of Cuba; it has been thoroughly furnished with new and elegant furniture, purchased in France and England, and the establishment is altogether such a one as befits the character and dignity of an American Representative to a Foreign Court.

We are assured by private letters received in this city that our Representative at Madrid, so far from exhibiting a narrow and contracted manner of living, as is alleged by the article alluded to, maintains such a degree of style as is justified by, if it does not exceed, the salary paid to our Foreign Ministers.—*National Intell.*

MORE CONFESSIONS BY THE BITTER ENDERS.

The Richmond Whig says, The Washington Union a few days ago, was forced to admit that the Administration had acted "*promptly, opportunely, and wisely for the country.*" Last Thursday, it said "The course (of the Administration) is MAGNANIMOUS and PATRIOTIC, and will be received with feelings of gratification by all parties desiring a settlement of the pending controversy."

A course that is *prompt, opportune, wise, magnanimous* and *patriotic*, is all that any reasonable man could ask of an Administration. Bitter enders concede that to Gen. Taylor—his friend claims nothing more.

We copy the remarks of the "*Union*," which are in response to articles in the "*Republic*."

From the Washington Union of 28th March.

"We must confess that we are glad to see these intimations of the cabinet, through a medium which must induce the country to believe that they are authentic. The course is magnanimous and patriotic, and will be received with feelings of gratification by all parties desiring a settlement of the pending controversy. It is destined to have much influence among the Whigs of the North, and we trust will induce the ultra portion of them to favor any reasonable plan for the pacification of the conflicting interests of the country. They must now perceive that the administration has resolved to give its aid and support to Mr. Webster; and that if they oppose his plans of conciliation, they must come to the conclusion to abandon the administration. And this they cannot fail to perceive will be a fatal course for them to pursue."

Some one Disappointed.—Licenses were taken out at Leonardtown, Md., last week, on the same day, for a couple of individuals, both of whom expected to be married to the same girl. The Beacon has not yet ascertained how the matter terminated.

Expenses of a Diplomatist in London.—Abbott Lawrence is stated to have taken the elegant mansion of Lord Cadogan, opposite Green Park, in London, at a rent of $10,000 per annum—being $1,000 more than his whole salary.

Incorrigible.—A woman named Catharine Waters has been forty-one times in the Cincinnati jail. Cause: Intemperance.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The steamer *Cherokee* has arrived at New York from Chagres, with $1,150,000 in gold dust, besides some half a million brought by her passengers.

The steamer *Empire City* has also arrived from the same place, bringing about $750,000 in gold dust.

San Francisco papers to the 1st of March have been received. The dry season had commenced at the mines, and mining operations were again fairly under way.

American flour was selling at San Francisco at $10 per barrel; cattle $20 per head; lumber $175 to $180 per thousand; pork $26 to $27 per barrel; brandy $8 per case; gin $4.

Trial of C. C. Scott.—The Jury in this case rendered a verdict of "Manslaughter," on Thursday night, after having been out about two hours. The prisoner was vigorously defended by his counsel, H. W. Miller and Geo. W. Haywood, Esqrs., and the prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General with the well-known ability of that very able officer.—*Raleigh Register.*

Ohio and the Fugitive Question.—The House of the Ohio Legislature has defeated, on final passage, the bill prohibiting the officers and citizens of Ohio from taking any steps to assist in the recapture of fugitive slaves.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Schrs. Julia from Norfolk, Va., J. H. Holmes from Philadelphia, Corinthian from Baltimore, Vandalia from New York. 29.—Brig Attakapas from Philadelphia. 30.—Br. Brig Elizabeth Wilthew from Newport, Eng.; Schrs. John P. Brown from Philadelphia, G. W. Davis from New York. April 1.—Schr. James G. King from New York. 2.—Schr. Charles Mills from New York. 3.—Brigs Hellvellyn and Eliza Jane from New York, Delmont from Boston. 4.—Brig Monticello from Charleston; Schrs. Convert from Boston, Nieanor from Charleston.

SALISBURY

Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a New Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.

April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

MULES.

A PAIR of strong able MULES for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 9, 1850. 14tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of Cumberland County Court, I will sell at Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 4th day of May next, a negro slave named VIRGIL, about forty years of age.

A credit of six months will be given, and bond with approved security required of the purchaser.

J. McLAURIN, Commissioner.

April 3, 1850. 14-2w

W. H. GAUTIER,

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

[14-6m] **Wilmington, N. C.**

ANOTHER PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Fowle—Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen certificates, strong and decisive, of the really sanative effects of your valuable

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1850.

WHIG STATE CONVENVION.

It having been referred, by County meetings and sundry communications from different portions of the State, to the Central Committee, appointed by the Whig Party, to designate the day and place for the meeting of the Whig Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Governor:

Notice is hereby given, to suit the views and wishes of the largest number, the said Convention will assemble in Raleigh, on Monday, the 10th day of June next. At which time and place the Delegates are most respectfully invited to attend.

RICH'D HINES, *Ch'n.*

We learn from the Register, that the above day has been fixed upon in consequence of objections to the day formerly named, viz: the 8th of May, —as conflicting with the convenience of Delegates to attend. It is believed that the 10th of June will accommodate the Delegates more generally, and secure the attendance of a larger number. "The roads and season of the year (says the Register,) will be most favorable—the Superior Courts over—the Summer Term of the Supreme Court will begin on the same day—and occurring on the Monday after the University Commencement. Delegates from a distance will be enabled to attend both meetings without much inconvenience."

We hope that the Convention will be fully attended; and, as the time between its meeting and the day of the election will be unusually short, (only seven weeks,) precluding the possibility of a thorough canvass by the nominee, it is to be hoped that leading Whigs, in all parts of the State, will in the mean time devote themselves as much as possible to such efforts as will further the cause we all have at heart,—the continued ascendancy of the Whig party, on which, as we believe, the good of the State so eminently depends. As to the Legislature, the Register well remarks that it is of great importance that the Whig majority should be maintained. "We hope therefore, (says the Register,) that the strongest men will be brought out in the respective Counties; and that there will not be that multiplicity of Candidates in the strong Whig Counties, to invite opposition, and, perhaps, ensure defeat. To the Whigs everywhere, in North Carolina, we would say:—Let the trumpet-call which summons your opponents to duty, find you *already waiting* at your posts, with leaders, firm, tried and true!"

WHIG MEETINGS.

Moore County.—We have received the proceedings of a meeting in Moore, too late for this paper. Gov. Manly was earnestly recommended for re-nomination, and 23 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

Hertford County.—Gov. Manly recommended for re-election, full confidence being felt in his honesty, fidelity and capacity. 15 Delegates appointed to the State Convention.

Beaufort County.—48 Delegates appointed to the State Convention. No preference expressed for any one as a candidate.

Johnston.—Gov. Manly's administration cordially approved of, and a hearty concurrence in his re-nomination pledged. 30 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

The meeting also adopted resolutions asserting Southern rights, but discountenancing the Nashville Convention.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

Lenoir.—Resolutions unanimously adopted, solemnly declaring that the exclusion of one portion from a right to the common property of the whole, is unjust, and at variance with the spirit and meaning of the Constitution. Affirming strong attachment and deep devotion to the Union;—Expressing confidence in Congress:—But that any attempt to abolish slavery in the District, or to exclude the South from the Territories, will be met in a spirit becoming freemen who know their rights and dare maintain them. 23 Delegates appointed to a District Convention at Newbern. Hon. Wm. H. Washington, Geo. S. Stevenson, and John N. Washington, delivered speeches.

Respect to the Memory of Mr. Calhoun.—In another column will be found extracts from the impressive proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. There was a great crowd present on that occasion, who listened with the profoundest attention and interest.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. met on that day and immediately adjourned. All the Executive and City Departments were clothed in mourning and closed. Public meetings have been held in Charleston, Raleigh, Wilmington, Columbia, &c. at which appropriate ceremonies took place. At Charleston a vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Mr. Venable for his attentions to Mr. Calhoun during his illness.

From a particular account of the last moments of Mr. Calhoun, in the Charleston Mercury, we extract the following:—

At about 8 o'clock on the evening previous to his death, Mr. Calhoun remarked that his mind was never clearer; that he had great facility in arranging his thoughts; and in reply to a remark of his son's, that he was fearful he was overtasking his mind with thinking, he said: "I cannot avoid thinking of the political affairs of the country. If I could have but one hour to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life."

Another Female Seminary.—From the advertisement in this paper it will be seen that a Female Seminary, of the highest grade, is about to be established at Salisbury. It is gratifying to see how rapidly the facilities for Female Education *at home* are multiplying. Formerly, many thousands were annually spent at the North, and what was worse, our daughters were sent away to imbibe feelings, opinions, and principles, not in conformity with those of *home*. Now, it is a rare thing to hear of a young lady being sent out of the State for education.

While on this subject we should do violence to our feelings if we were to omit to say, that we saw a few days ago a Circular specifying the plan of a Family School in this vicinity, by Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, who have been for many years practically engaged in the business of Education. The accomplished Lady of Mr. Hardin was herself educated in a Family School, by a Mother who thus instructed several daughters, among the most intellectual Ladies who have ever adorned the society of North Carolina. We allude, with veneration, to the late Mrs. Edward Jones, of Rock Rest, Chatham County. Those who would place their daughters or wards under such a system of training the intellect, the manners, and the morals, are referred for particulars to Wm. H. Hardin, Esq. of this place.

Mr. Webster.—Eight Hundred of the most respectable citizens of Boston have united in a letter to Mr. Webster thanking him for his great speech in the Senate.

Cases of Small Pox have occurred recently at several points in North Carolina, viz: at Henderson, Granville county, in Cherokee county, in Gates county, and in Chowan county.

The Central Rail Road.—We regret to find, from an Extra issued by the Greensborough Patriot, that this enterprize is still in jeopardy, from the failure of some of those who made subscriptions conditioned on the whole amount being made up, to come forward and make absolute their subscriptions, and to pay the first instalment of 5 per cent. This difficulty was ascertained at a meeting of the Commissioners named in the act of Incorporation, held at Greensborough on the 30th ult, at which were present Messrs. Wm. C. Means, of Concord; John B. Lord, Salisbury; George W. Mordecai, Raleigh; James M. Leach, Lexington; John M. Morehead, Greensborough; William A. Graham, Hillsborough; Samuel Hargrave, Lexington; Archibald G. Carter, Davie.

Mr. Mordecai, the Treasurer, reported that there had been subscribed, and the five dollars per share paid in thereon in the several counties the following sums, viz:

From Raleigh,	$134,000	Orange,	$97,700
Petersburg,	17,300	Alamance,	40,000
Wilmington,	50,000	Guilford,	117,800
New-Berne,	5,200	Caswell,	3,300
Johnston,	5,200	Davidson,	85,200
Wayne,	16,000	Davie,	26,000
Rowan,	153,000	Mecklenburg	8,000
Cabarrus,	80,700		

Making in all the sum of $868,000, upon which there has been paid in $43,400—being $5 per share upon 8,680 shares as required by the provisions of the Charter.

That as was reported at the Hillsborough Convention there had been subscribed, viz:

In Forsyth county	320	shares,	equal to	$32,000
Iredell,	80	"	"	8,000
Burke & McDowell,	80	"	"	8,000
Buncombe,	80	"	"	8,000
Making in all,	560			$56,000

Which in the opinion of the Treasurer, has not been reported from accidental causes merely, and may be relied upon as positive subscriptions.

That at the Hillsborough Convention there was also a subscription made of 400 shares in the name of H. D. Bird, but which was intended for the Petersburg Rail Road Company, and the Treasurer has been informed by a letter from Mr. Bird that their authority to subscribe to the Stock of this Company has been questioned at a meeting of their Stockholders, and that such subscription cannot therefore be made.

That there was also reported at the Hillsboro' Convention a subscription in the counties of Johnston, Guilford and Davidson of $47,000—more than the amount upon which $5 per share had been paid in to the Treasurer from these counties.

Owing to the failures last above stated there remains to be raised the sum of $76,000.

The Board therefore resolved forthwith to reopen the Books of Subscription at the several places heretofore named, and to keep them open until the 1st day of May; and to call upon the friends of the work to exert themselves to make up the deficient amount. May those efforts be crowned with success!

P. S. The deficiency will be made up. Davidson county has commenced by subscribing $6,500, and paid the 5 per cent.

Cotton.—It will be seen that the decrease in the receipts of cotton, as compared with the same period last year, is 464,362 bales. The decrease during the last week was 61,045. This large and rapid falling off of receipts gives a greater interest to the contest being waged between the spinner in England and the grower (or his factor) here,—a contest to keep down prices on the one hand, and on the other to give a speculative value founded on the deficiency of the crop. That deficiency will be so great (about 700,000 bales, for the estimates of the whole crop do not now exceed two millions,) that we should feel assured of higher prices if it were not that in all previous contests of the kind the English spinner has triumphed. He seems no way inclined to give way now, notwithstanding the abundance of money.

The following is an evidence how little cotton there is to bring to market:—

The Last of the Cotton Crop.—The Albany Patriot of the 28th ult. says:—The last boat load of cotton in this section of country was forwarded to Apalachicola this week—about 600 bales. In all our warehouses, there is not now a dozen bales of cotton remaining, and we know of none held by planters. The river has been good throughout the season, and this with the remunerating prices paid for cotton, has been the means of forwarding the crop earlier than usual.

Cotton Manufacture in the South.—We had occasion recently to express a confident opinion that a paragraph going the round of the papers greatly magnified the number of Cotton Factories in South Carolina and Georgia. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury confirms our belief. That document states, on the authority of Wm. Gregg of Charleston, who knows more of the subject than any one else in that State, that there are but 16 factories in South Carolina. And on the authority of Mr. D'Antignac, of Augusta, that there are 36 in Georgia. In Alabama, there are but 10. In Tennessee 30.

In North Carolina, there are 36 that we can name, and probably others unknown to us.

Betchler Gold Coins.—Messrs. Jacob R. Eckfeldt and Wm. E. Du Bois, Assayers of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, give the value of the Betchler gold coins issued in the Western part of North Carolina, (and which sometimes reach this part of the State and put the holder to his wits to find out a mode of getting rid of them,) as follows: $5 gold pieces $4 94; $1 piece 95½ to 97 cents.

His Gold perished with Him.—In an account of the burning of the Steamer H. S. Smith on the Chattahooche river on the 17th ult. is related that Gen. Irwin, one of the passengers lost, was a wealthy planter, residing near Gainsville, and was returning home with the proceeds of his crop—eight thousand dollars, in gold. When the alarm of fire was given, he hastily seized the bag of gold, rushed to the side of the vessel, and jumped overboard, and almost instantly sunk. Three other persons were drowned, and upwards of 1000 bales of cotton burnt.

A Wise Measure.—The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated $30,000 annually, to aid in the removal of such free blacks in that State as may be willing to go to Liberia, the sum to each individual not to exceed $25. The act also imposes an annual tax of $1 on each male free negro, as an additional fund for the same purpose.

Freshet in the Mississippi.—The New Orleans papers mention that the late freshet in the Mississippi river was several inches higher than the destructive one of last year. It was apprehended that the spring floods in the tributary rivers would swell the river beyond any thing ever before known. Innumerable crevasses have taken place, and extensive tracts, including some of the finest plantations in the State, have been submerged. The young crops have in many instances been destroyed, and in others the floods have entirely prevented planting; a large amount of stock has been carried away, and sugar mills, plantation houses, and negro huts, have been swept off by the devastating element. The damage will amount to millions of dollars.

The late Legislature of Virginia made subscriptions to works of Internal Improvement to the amount of $1,237,325, and guarantied bonds for other works to the amount of $1,093,500. In all $2,330,825. This is liberal.

An error occurred in the advertisement of the celebration of the "Rockingham Division Sons of Temperance" on the 1st page of this paper. It should read, "the public services will commence at 11 A. M." instead of 11 P. M.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.—Letters from Washington state that the entire Cabinet will shortly be changed; and that Mr. W. C. Rives of Va. will be Secretary of State; Vinton of Ohio, Treasury; McKennan of Penn., War; King of Geo., Navy; Davis of Mass., Interior; Letcher of Ken., P. M. General; Crittenden of Ken. or Bates of Missouri, Attorney General.

All this is very uncertain; though we shall not be surprised to see some changes.

The rumor also is that Mr. Clayton will go to France, Mr. Preston to Mexico; Mr. Ewing to Brazil, &c.

Michigan.—One branch of the Legislature has adopted resolutions sustaining the course of Gen. Cass on the slavery question, and thus in effect defeating the instructions of the last Legislature to Gen. Cass and his associate to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. The Proviso was sanctioned at the last session, almost unanimously we believe, and at this it is rejected, 37 to 26.

Such is the value of Legislative instructions! and such the potency of man-worship! Last year the Proviso was a principle of the most imperative obligation. This year it is sacrificed without hesitation, by the same body and many of the same men, to the patriotism or the ambition of one man, and that man the servant of those consistent Legislators, who obey his behests, instead of requiring obedience from him, as they profess a right to do. We confess that we are glad to record instances of this kind, which bring contempt upon such Legislative instructions as these, given as they appear to be under the belief that the eminent men who are sent to represent the States in the Senate are a set of asses, who either do not know their duty or will not perform it, and who therefore require to be led with a rope around their necks to its performance. We could have wished, however, that Gen. Cass had had the manliness to declare that he would perform his sworn duty, instead of avowing his determination to shrink from it by resigning his seat.

We rejoice at this additional evidence that the free States will abandon the Wilmot Proviso.

P. S. The resolutions have passed both Houses of the Legislature, and been received by Gen. Cass.

The Fugitive Slave Question.—The discussion of this subject has done some good. If it has not shown to Mr. Seward the wickedness of his doctrine, that a man can swear to support the constitution, and yet determine at the same time that he will violate it, and all for the sake of his *conscience!* it has at least brought some of his neighbors to a proper state of mind. The N. Y. Commercial, for instance, said, in February last:

"With Mr. Clay's doctrine concerning the duty of citizens living in the free States to aid and assist slaveholders in recovering their "property" we can by no means agree. With some effort we may go so far as to concede that there is argument against assisting a fugitive slave to escape, but we can recognize no authority which requires positive action in behalf of the human owner's claim to his human chattel. *The Constitution of the United States may enjoin such a course, but there is in every man's own conscience a more imperative law than any Constitution.*"

Since the discussion in the Senate, we are glad to find the Commercial retracting all this. In that paper of the 29th ult. we find a long article, fully admitting the existence of the constitutional provision, and the imperative obligation of every man who lives under that constitution to obey it. It is not only the office holder, as the Commercial properly remarks, who is sworn to support the constitution. "Every citizen has sworn, verbally or virtually, to support and obey the constitution under which he lives."

The N. Y. Express publishes those parts of the speech of Mr. Badger which show the divine authority for the institution of slavery, and rebuke Mr. Seward, and follows these up, we are glad to see, by a long and strong editorial enforcing the obligation of the North to assist in restoring fugitive slaves to their owners. The difficulties thrown in the way of the South, says the Express, are "utterly unjustifiable. The spirit of the Federal compact is perverted and destroyed by the refusal of the States, or of popular opinion in the States, to carry it out. We have no excuse, no proper palliation, to offer for it. We are all in the wrong, and there is no escape from the plea of "Guilty." The negro mobs, such as we have seen in our Park rescuing slaves, are revolutionary, insurrectionary mobs, in utter violation of the law. No good citizen can or ought to countenance them.—Every honest man ought to frown upon them, and the powerful battery of Public Opinion must be directed against them."

The trial and conviction of Dr. Webster, in Boston, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, is an event involving so many remarkable and shocking circumstances, as not to have lost any of its interest even amidst the general mourning over the death of a great Statesman. A man of science, of the highest respectability, of intimate association with the most fashionable society, surrounded with a family who adorned such a circle, with nothing to desire of this world's good, *except that his income was not sufficient to support the extravagant style in which they lived*, deliberately decoys his rich creditor into his room, and murders him to get possession of the bond held by him!—He then cuts up the body and proceeds at his leisure to burn it by piecemeal. And during all this time going to parties, reading to his family of evenings, playing whist with them, &c., without the slightest manifestation of agitation or guilt. It is horrible! Then gradually come to light the thousand little circumstances, each in itself insignificant, but all connected making a case of irresistable conviction to the minds of a jury. These show, that it is not the will of Providence that the shrewdest of intellects should be shrewd in crime. Trifles, light as air, and totally unregarded by him, or intended to conceal, serve to divulge his crime, and to point him out as the criminal.

The trial occupied a fortnight, and was conducted with consummate ability by Attorney General Clifford. The prisoner had distinguished counsel, but they fell far short of the prosecution in skill and ability. There are circumstances which induce us to think that their force was weakened by a confession of his guilt to them. For instance, he made a speech to the jury in which he sneered at the "superior wisdom" of his counsel in not presenting the testimony *he* had wished brought forward. The justice of the verdict is generally admitted, though some think the testimony too weak to warrant it.

He was sentenced to be hanged. The day of execution is fixed by the Governor, and has not yet been designated.

This case recalls to mind that of Colt in New York, and that of Eppes in Virginia, to both of which it bears a strong resemblance.

The Two Browns.—The Hon. Wm. J. Brown, the man who tried to be elected Speaker of the House by fraud, denies with much appearance of indignation that he is any way related to B. F. Brown, the man who was to have been doorkeeper of the same House, but that *his* fraud, too, was discovered before the election was made. It strikes us that Mr. Wm. J. Brown is needlessly sensitive.

For California.—Two Steamers arrived at St. Louis from Cincinnati on the 20th ult., one with 556 passengers and the other with 365, mostly bound for California. Almost all the boats which arrive are crowded to their utmost capacity.

The Nashville Convention.—An intelligent citizen of Nashville informs the New Orleans Crescent that so strong is the feeling against the Convention, in Middle Tennessee, among both Whigs and Locos, that neither the State House nor any Church in that city will be granted for it to sit in.

Louisiana and the Southern Convention.—The New Orleans Courier having taunted the Bulletin with having been quoted by the New York Evening Post as saying the people of Louisiana were opposed to the Nashville Convention, the Bulletin thus replies:

"We only asserted what our Legislature has since affirmed, by refusing to send delegates to that convention, and we presume there is no one, not even the Editors of the Courier, who will venture to assert that a majority could be obtained in any parish of the State in favor of Louisiana joining in that convention. As we have previously said, we do not believe there is a politician in the State, Whig or Democrat, who would peril his political existence by accepting the appointment to that convention, whose *ostensible* object is the protection of Southern rights, whilst the *real* one is *disunion*."

Kentucky.—Referring to a small meeting at some town in the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Nashville Convention, the Louisville Journal adds:

"Any individual who shall go into that body, assuming to be a representative of the State of Kentucky, had better not come back within her limits."

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress on Monday the 1st are noticed in another part of this paper. On Tuesday, the funeral took place, neither House being in session.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Mason of Virginia, a committee was appointed to convey the remains of Mr. Calhoun to South Carolina as soon as intelligence is received from his family. The Committee consists of Messrs. Mason, of Va., Webster, of Mass., Berrien, of Ga., Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, of New York, Dodge of Iowa.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution that 10,000 copies of the proceedings and addresses in the Senate in relation to the death of Mr. Calhoun, be printed in pamphlet form.

The President of the Senate (Vice President Fillmore) made a long and interesting statement of his views of the duty of the Chair in enforcing order in debate. He gave a history of the Rules of the Senate on the subject, and the practice of presiding officers under it. In 1826, Vice President Calhoun, under the then existing Rules, declared that, in his opinion, he had no authority to call a Senator to order for words spoken in debate. And this has been the practice ever since, though the Rules were somewhat modified in 1828. After a careful study of the present Rules, the President decided that he had authority, and that it is his duty, to call to order; a duty more imperative upon him than upon the members. He should therefore hereafter exercise that authority, impartially, and faithfully. If he should ever commit an error, the right of appeal to the Senate existed, and his error might be corrected. He added some admirable remarks on the dignity and decorum of the body, and the duties of Senators to preserve them.

Mr. Foote then rose and apologized to the Senate for anything disrespectful to it in the recent scene between himself and Mr. Benton.

Mr. King entirely concurred in the remarks and conclusion of the President, and moved that his statement be entered on the Journal, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Bradbury moved that it be printed also, so as to be bound up with the documents. Agreed to.

Messrs. Baldwin and Underwood spoke on the slavery question.

On Thursday, Mr. Clay presented several abolition petitions from Lewis county, Kentucky. Mr. Clay said,—

I wish to discharge myself of these petitions, sir, though I should have been glad if the petitioners had selected some other channel for their presentation here. They come from my own State; but, although signed by a number of persons, I am quite sure these petitions do not express the sentiment of any large number of persons in the county from which they come, or any other county in Kentucky. They are papers chiefly signed by the same persons; the heads of them are printed, and appear to be got up by concert and design, between a few abolitionists who have found their way to that quarter. However that may be, here they are; they are sent to me, and I wish to get rid of them; I therefore ask that they may be received and disposed of as other similar petitions have been.

Mr. Underwood concluded his speech on the slavery question.

Mr. Webster next spoke in favor of taking up, debating, and disposing of, some one measure,—the bill for the admission of California, for instance,—and then the other measures in succession. He thought the time for action had arrived. That nothing would so relieve and quiet the public mind as the passage of that bill and the bills to create Territorial governments. He despaired of any wise and temperate and just legislation until these questions are settled. I wish them to be settled, said he, upon the true principles of the constitution of the United States. I want no new platform. I ask no new concessions, on the one side or on the other; no new compromises; the constitution is enough; it is broad enough, full enough, efficient enough; and if we can bring ourselves to act with moderation, and temperance, and candor, and magnanimity, and, I will add, with, what is equally important, a fraternal regard and sympathy, upon the questions before us, in the spirit of the constitution, we shall be able to rescue the country from its present perils. We who sit here, clothed with this high authority for the moment, are, I firmly believe, able to rescue the country from its present embarrassing condition, and to satisfy the public judgment, and the public feeling of the extreme North, and the extreme South, and from one ocean to the other.

Mr. Foote followed, agreeing to much that Mr. Webster had said, but urging that the Territorial bills should be first acted on. The admission of California was beyond a doubt, and he was for securing the Territorial bills *without a Wilmot Proviso.* That was the matter of doubt, and that doubt should be first relieved. Pass the California bill, and the majority would stop. They would be satisfied for the present, and refuse to pass the Territorial bills in a shape satisfactory to the South. But, he said, the California bill could not be forced through the House, except with the other measures. There were perfectly legitimate means, which a high spirited minority would resort to, to defeat it. He did not feel at liberty to enter into explanations upon this very delicate point.

Mr. Webster was quite incredulous as to this anticipated obstruction of the proceedings. He doubted not that we should have speeches, and calls for the yeas and nays, but the majority would carry measures, or defeat them.

Mr. Foote replied.

On Friday, Messrs. Douglas, Shields, Mason, Underwood, Butler, Clay, and Benton participated in debate on the slavery question. A slight sketch of the debate, which is at hand, presents nothing particularly interesting.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the Speaker presented a communication from Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, asking a full and prompt investigation of his conduct in relation to the payment by one of the departments, of the Galphin claim, about which imputations upon his character are in circulation.—Mr. Toombs moved a select committee of nine, which was agreed to; and Messrs. Burt, Grinnell, Featherston, Gentry, Disney, King of N. J., Mc-Lanahan, Conrad, and Jackson, were appointed. [This Galphin claim was for some $45,000, originating about the period of the Revolution. Congress authorized its settlement, and the late Administration paid the principal, three days before that administration expired. The present administration, under the advice of the Attorney General, paid the interest, amounting to about $190,000; and rumor says that Mr. Crawford receives nearly half of this as the attorney for Galphin.]

Mr. McClernand offered a scheme of Compromise.

Messrs. Richardson and Marshall spoke on slavery.

On Thursday, Mr. Strong, from the committee on elections, reported against admitting the Delegates from New Mexico and Deseret to seats, the first on the ground of interference with the rights of Texas, and the other because it was not intended that the Delegate should take his seat until a Territorial government is established.

Messrs. Green and Spalding spoke on slavery.

On Friday, the House was engaged on private bills.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Baltimore, April 14.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 22d March.

All descriptions of Cotton, except Fair and Good, have declined ¼d. Fair Uplands, 6¾; Fair Mobiles, 6¾; Fair Orleans, 6¾. The sales for the fortnight have been 56,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 7500, and exporters, 10,000 bales. The sales last week were 20,000 bales.

Coffee has declined 6s. per cwt. in London, or 15s. from the prices a few weeks ago. The corn market is steady, and Yellow has advanced 6d; White is unchanged. Flour is also unchanged. The Money market is firmer; and the bullion in the Bank of England is increasing. Consols closed at 95½ for money and account. American Securities are said to be firmer, but we have no quotations.

The accounts of the state of trade in the Manufacturing Districts are not so good. The latest advices from India are less encouraging than was expected.

The latest accounts from Havre give remarkably favorable reports of the Cotton Market, with much steadiness in prices.

The accounts from the Continent are of little moment. France is quiet, the elections having passed off without disturbance.

England.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his budget for the ensuing year, and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still the manner in which that surplus has been disposed of is anything but satisfactory to the country. Ministers are said to hold office by a very precarious tenure.

Connecticut Election.—It appears that there is no election of State Officers by the people of Connecticut, neither set of candidates having received a majority of all the votes. The election of these officers will therefore devolve upon the Legislature, in which, it is apprehended, the Democrats will have a majority. They will certainly have a majority in the Senate, and the only chance the Whigs had of saving the House of Representatives was by a full turn-out on the second day's trial in those districts which failed to make a choice on Monday. So far as heard from, only one Free-Soil member is returned. The New Haven Palladium says that the Democrats and Free-Soilers united upon the same candidate for Senators throughout the eastern part of the State, and this union caused their success there. Had not the coalition been formed, the Whigs would have carried nearly every Senator and three-quarters of the Representatives in that section.

National Intelligencer.

Rhode Island Election.—The election for State Officers, Members of the Legislature, &c. was held in Rhode Island on Wednesday. Henry B. Anthony, (Whig,) editor of the Providence Journal, is re-elected Governor by a majority considerably larger than that of last year. The Legislature will be strongly Whig, thus securing the election of a Whig to the United States Senate for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, when the present term of the Hon. A. C. Greene will expire.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 4th inst., by Malcom B. Gillis, Esq., Mr. L. M. GILLIS to Miss ANN, third daughter of the late Angus McInnis.

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., by Daniel McDonald, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN PREAST, of Cumberland, to Miss CATHARINE P., daughter of Arch'd Buchan, Esq.

In Clinton, on the 2d inst., by T. M. Lee, Esq., Mr. J. W. ROBERTS to Miss HARRIET PETERSON, all of Clinton.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, Miss MARY HENRY, aged 78 years, for the last 50 years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of this place.

At the residence of A. McAlister, Sen., Esq., in this county, his daughter MARY W., about 30 years of age. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for several years past.

At his residence in Chatham county, on the 9th ult., ROBERT PALMER, Sen., Esq., in the 76th year of his age,—a native of one of the Eastern counties of the State, but for many years a resident of Chatham.

At Washington City, on the 1st inst., of a pulmonary affection of long standing, Mr. DAVID R. BELL, aged 31 years, formerly a resident (and son of Mr. Wm. Bell, architect,) of this town. Mr. Bell leaves a devoted wife and five interesting children in Washington city, and numerous relatives and family connections and friends in this town, who will deeply regret his early death.

At Pittsborough on the 29th ult., Mrs. EUPHEMIA HANKS, wife of Dr. J. A. Hanks, of that place.

At Hernando, Miss., on the 8th ult., Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of Dr. J. P. Nelms, and youngest daughter of Vincent Parsons, of Anson county, N. C.

In Anson county, on the 5th inst., Mr. THOS. FLAKE.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.—Steamer Rowan with goods for E Belo, F Fries, Mickle & Ashe, Gilmer & Rankin, A Zachery, Frason & Bro, E A Vogler, J Hiatt, Bowman & Dounel, Bonner & Crist, J & R Lindsay, Wall & McDonald, C Slauter, Bailey & Howell, Bullock & Co, J H Cruchfield, J & C J Cowles, Hauser & Wilson, R Foster, Winecoff & Co, J McRorie, B Clegg, J Whitehead, N King, Randolph Co, M Rose, J McInnis, T M Young, Hill & Bonner, Rankin & McLean, Ranken, McLean & Hanna, M W McNair, Dr Zevely, J N File, H M Stroud, D & T L Johnson, H W Miller, Dr. Turner, B C Douthel, Richmond Co, A L Blackwell, A Hunt, Watson & Co, N Brown & Son, N Kendall, O C Gorton, Bruce & Jenkins, N McRae, S G Thomas J J Jackson, H A London & Co, E Burage, W H White, and others.

April 4.—Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, J M Beasley, S W Tillinghast & Co, J & T Waddill, of this place; and for E Belo, J A Sessoms, E B Right, W Murphy & Co, W B McCorkle & Son, Hill & Banner, R Gwynn & Son, J & R Lindsay, H C McLean, Brown, Overman & Co, of interior.

April 5.—Steamer Gov. Graham with boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for E A Vogler, J & F Garret, F Fries, Sellars & Sons, W S Gilmer, Springs & Withers, M L & J Holmes, J R & J Sloan, Worth & Sanders, Woolen & Elliott, C Ebert, C Benbow, G McNeill, J & R Gilmer, Gilmer & Rankin, Gilmer & Glean, M D & R Smith, Murchison Reid & Co, Tyson & Person, Hall Sackett & Co, Heane & Davis, W Boner, G A Mebane, A S Horney, N Kendall, G C Mendenhall, Scott & McAdoo, F L Garrel, J McIver, Earnhardt, Hix & Co, Island Ford Co, Shelly & Field, J W Hewlit, S Hobson, M Carter & Co, W S Latta, J F Marsh, Boger & Maxwell, Union Man Co, H L Myrover & Co, Burton & McDonall, W J McConnel, J Worth, T Rice, C H Dowd, King & Hege, R Gray, J & B G Worth, G W Harris, S Berry, J W Thompson, B Coffin, Deep River Co, Sewell Farlow, Gowan & March, Dr. Clewell, J D Starr, J Coley, Wolf & Co.

April 5.—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for R Foster, J W Lindsay, A Hunt, A T Zeverly, G F Baintore, Smith & Barker, T C Pfohl, N W Griffin, J McRorie, Bonner & Crist, Jenkins & Roberts, Island Ford Co, J F Chambers & Co, D Lindsay, J Winecoff & Co, B C Douthit, A L Blackwell & Co, Earnhardt & Moss, J N File, T M Young, J C Thomson, E Belo, C Lutterloh, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, E Peary, S Perry, Hill & Banner, J O Gibson, Hall & Hall, J Hiatt, W L Plummer, J & T Waddill, W Draughon, Wall & McDonald, J & C J Cowles, J Bulloch & Co, Mrs C A Brown, Mrs Walton, Mrs McIntyre, J H Crutchfield, Miss F Moffet, Bailey & Howell, Hauser & Wilson, C D Keehln, Jones, Watson & Co, J W Baker, R D McNeill, J McIver, D & W McLaurin, J C Thomson, Dr J R Johnson, J Brooksbank, Spring & Withers, Capt Bradford, R M Orrell, Gowan & Marsh, J Porter, P Roseborough.

April 8.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for H L Myrover & Co, S T Hawley & Son, E L Winslow, J Brooksbank, H Branson & Son, E J Hale, S J Hinsdale, and Cook & Johnson, of this place; and for E A Vogler, F Fries, N Gibson, W Murphy & Co, Brown, Overman & Co, Blum & Smith, Hill & Banner, Seawell & Farlow, W B McCorkle & Son, Hauser & Wilson, D Dixon & Brothers, J Stafford, J L Blackwell, J P Mabry, of interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 9.

Brandy, p'ch,	75	a 85	Lard,	6½	a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20½	a
Beeswax,	18	a	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	6	a 6½	Molasses,	25	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a
Cotton,	11	a 11½	Oats,	40	a 42½
Corn,	60	a 65	Oil, Linseed,	90	a
Coffee,	16	a 17½	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	4½	a 5	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25	a	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4½	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35	a 36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11	a 12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. Flour has advanced, and is in demand at 4 50 to 5 00. Corn 60 to 65.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon arrives freely, and sells at 7 to 7½. Corn 51 to 52. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Lard 7 to 7½. Nothing doing in Lumber. Mill Timber 3 00 to 5 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85, Virgin 3 00, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9½ to 11¾. Corn 80 to 90.

At New York, Cotton quiet, sales of Friday last only 600 bales, at 11¾ for Middling Uplands. Buyers ask a concession, which holders refuse to make.

At Charleston, Cotton fell about ¼ on receipt of the steamer's news. Sales at 10½ to 11¾.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,724,720 bales, against 2,189,082 last year. Decrease 464,362.

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article. J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

Strayed from the Subscriber,

ON Sunday the 31st March, a dark bay Horse. When he left home he had a rope on his neck. I will pay a suitable reward for his delivery to me. JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1850. 14tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen, a small gray roan Horse, with black mane and tail. Any one giving information, or returning him, will receive Five Dollars. The Horse came from Guilford county, bought of Jonathan May.
JNO. W. SANDFORD.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1850. 14tf

DANCING ACADEMY.

JOHN WORD respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will commence his Dancing Lessons, for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, on next Wednesday, 10th April, at 4 o'clock P. M., in a vacant house near Mr. Hardin's School.
April 8. 1w

WIGS AND SCALPS.

To all suffering from defect in their Hair.

DOCT. QUIRK, the Rejuvenator, has arrived in Fayetteville, and is prepared to scalp or scratch all who may require his artistic services, in the way of A WHOLE OR PART HEAD OF HAIR, or advise with the young who are likely to become prematurely bald. He will be found at his Room at the Fayetteville Hotel, at all times during his stay, which cannot possibly exceed four or five days.
THOMAS QUIRK,
of 490, Broadway, N. Y.
April 8, 1850. 12-tf

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received until 12 o'clock on Monday the 29th instant, for the building of a Female Seminary in Clinton, Sampson county, to be built after the following plan and dimensions, viz:

The main building to be 40 by 58 feet, with a wing on each side 20 by 36 feet. The lower story to be 13 feet high in the clear; the upper story 10 feet in the clear. The wings to be same height as the main building. To be one room in building 40 by 42 feet, on lower story, fitted up with seats and desks for the use of scholars, after the manner as drawn in the plan, with Teachers' Platforms, Blackboards, &c. To be a passage leading from the front of main building, 12 by 16 feet, with stairway leading to second story. Two rooms also on lower story of main building, 14 by 16 feet. Two rooms on lower story of each wing, two of 20 by 20 feet, and two of 20 by 16 feet.—To be 22 windows and 10 doors in lower story. There will be six rooms in the upper story of the main building; also a passage of six feet in width, leading from front to rear; also two rooms in the upper story of each wing. 28 windows and

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
China, Crockery, Glass Ware,
and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CHEAP!

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HAWKS' Auricular Confession; Shirley, by the author of Jane Eyre; The Peer's Daughters, by Lady Bulwer; Confessions of Con. Cregan, by Lever; Grammar of Arithmetic, by Chas. Davies; The School Song and Hymn Book; Ollendorff's Fr. Grammar; Willard's U. States; Bankers' Wallets, nucks; Ditto, lock and key; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb. 11, 1850.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr. Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me. H. A. CAMPBELL

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

FRESH
SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Tarltans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 15, 1850. 11tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

New Goods.

I HAVE received my SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Panama, Palm-leaf, Fur and Wool Hats; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which are offered at LOW PRICES for Cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JNO. D. STARR.

March 18, 1850. 11-6w

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

Haymount Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Dwelling House occupied at present by himself, better known as the residence of the late David Smith. If not sold, it will be rented to a good tenant. The house is large, commodious, and well finished, and the grounds attached spacious.

Also, for sale only, the House and Lot formerly known as the premises of the Haymount High School.

JNO. J. BRANTLY.

March 18, 1850. 11tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

McNabb, Bruce & Co.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile business.

ROB'T McNABB.
S. C. BRUCE.
JNO. C. JACKSON.

Carthage, March 13, 1850. 11-4w

CANDY $12 00 per 100 lbs.

Seam Candy Manufactory & Fruit Store,

Nos. 183 & 185 Pratt Street, near Hanover,

BALTIMORE, Md.

WE beg leave to call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers in Fruits and Confectionary, to our Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the most moderate terms.

The very best quality CANDY only **$12 00** per 100 lbs., which is less than it can be bought for in the United States.

We also keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Prunes, and Preserves, of all kinds, put up in a style which cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Persons wishing a list of prices before purchasing, can obtain them at the above place.

We guarantee to sell as low, and if any thing, for less than any establishment in this or any other city. Goods shipped free of charge, and packing carefully attended to.

LEWIS F. MUNDER & CO.,
183 and 185, Pratt St., near Hanover,
Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 26, 1850. 9-7w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McNABB & WARNER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Rob't McNabb is authorised alone to close the business of the firm.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, March 11, 1850. 11-4w

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"

Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, *Person Street.*

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,

Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists,

NORFOLK, VA.,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his *professional services* to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

☞ All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.

Norfolk, Feb. 11, 1850. 6-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
H. & E. J. LILLY

Are now receiving a heavy Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their customers.

March 12, 1850. 10-8w

SPRING GOODS.
1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company, March 11, 1850.

AGREEABLY to the Bye-Laws of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Fayetteville Hall, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 11th April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A general attendance is requested, either in person or by proxy.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

☞ The form of a Proxy may be as follows:—

—— hereby authorize and empower —— to represent —— Shares of Stock held by —— in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be holden in the Town of Fayetteville on the 11th April 1850,—hereby ratifying all his acts as our proxy and attorney. This —— day of —— 1850.

[*Seal.*]

THIRD INSTALMENT.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company, March 11, 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 25 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the Office of the Company in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of April next.

By order of the Board.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company, March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

CHEESE.

A SMALL lot of Prime ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 18, 1850. 11tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few whole, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned dissolved Copartnership on the 25th day of October, 1849, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of A. Smith & Son, and to the firm of Alva Smith & Co., will make payment to Alva Smith.

AUGUSTUS SMITH.
ALVA SMITH.

March 4, 1850. 10-6wpd

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE subscriber offers for sale three handsome situations for country residences, with from one to two hundred acres of wood-land attached to each, on the west side of Cross Creek, a little more than a mile from his own residence, and very convenient to the Plank Road. Each lot will embrace, besides the wood-land, several acres of fine meadow, now enclosed, and ready for being set with crow-foot or other grass. The building sites have a fine elevation above the meadows, commanding a view of the whole, and have likewise, each of them, two or more never-failing springs of pure water. Being near the saw mill of John H Haughton, Esq. they possess great advantages in the way of building. They would be sold on accommodating terms. I would be pleased to show them to any gentleman desirous of seeing them.

W. H. HARDIN.

March 11, 1850. 10-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

J. E. TOOMER.

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

COLLARD SEED,

RECEIVED to-day, and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 12, 1850. 10-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville, 15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consigments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

A few quintals of prime COD FISH, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4tf

CLARIFIED SUGAR.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.

Feb. 16. 7-2m

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

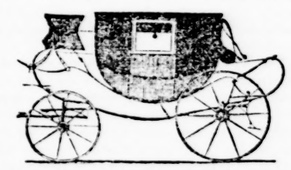
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or excess, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalines used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coming of the pure, rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff *a great Remedy for Females, &c.*, &c., and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so penurious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PELING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P